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Tittle Must Be Typed Using 13 Cambria Font, Bold

Author [1], Author [2], Author [3]
[1] *Author Affiliation, Country*
[2] *Author Affiliation, Country*
[3] *Author Affiliation, Country*

Correspondence email

Abstract

An abstract of maximum 250 words was requred for any submitted manuscript. Abstract was written using Book Antiqua-10. It was written narratively containing at least background of study, aims and scope of paper, method, and summary of result or finding. It was written in 1 paragraph. Each manuscripts should have 3 to 6 Keyword written under the abstract. The keywords should help audience search the relevant literature to their interest

Keywords: *first keyword, second keyword, third keyword*

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction is a little different from the short and concise abstract. The reader needs to know the background to your research and, most importantly, why your research is important in this context. The purpose of the Introduction is to stimulate the reader's interest and to provide pertinent background information necessary to understand the rest of the paper. You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. Please explore in more words the background of your paper and your current research position among other research on related themes. You should discuss here as well your research's relations with those of other researchers; literature review, especially on most relevant, newly academic works published in high reputation journals, is a must. Please try to answer at question: why you believe that your research question is such an important to answer, how you think your answer would be a contribution to the existing scholarship on the subject and how the novelty of your article give a contribution. Here you may discuss every aspect of the issue. It is necessary to build argument and to provide original data discussed and compared to research and works of other scholars. In other words, the way to discuss an issue here is by combining the data and the discussion. So, it is not recommended to separate merely data description from the analysis on it. Every quotation is written down in a specific way that can be identified as a "quotation" different from your original text. Then desrcibe your purpose of this research.
Tips:

1. Begin the Introduction by providing a concise background account of the problem studied.
2. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.

3. Establish the significance of your work: Why was there a need to conduct the study?
4. Introduce the reader to the pertinent literature. Do not give a full history of the topic. Only quote previous work having a direct bearing on the present problem. (State of the art, relevant research to justify the novelty of the manuscript.)
5. State the gap analysis or novelty statement.
6. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables investigated, and concisely summarize the methods used.
7. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.

METHOD

In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your research. You must describe exactly what you did: what and how experiments were run, what, how much, how often, where, when, and why equipment and materials were used. The main consideration is to ensure that enough detail is provided to verify your findings and to enable the replication of the research. You should maintain a balance between brevity (you cannot describe every technical issue) and completeness (you need to give adequate detail so that readers know what happened).

Tips:

1. Define the population and the methods of sampling;
2. Describe the instrumentation;
3. Describe the procedures and if relevant, the time frame;
4. Describe the analysis plan;
5. Describe any approaches to ensure validity and reliability;
6. Describe statistical tests and the comparisons made; ordinary statistical methods should be used without comment; advanced or unusual methods may require a literature citation, and;
7. Describe the scope and/or limitations of the methodology you used.

In the social and behavioral sciences, it is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is particularly important when a new method has been developed or innovative use of an existing method is utilized. Last, please avoid making a subsection in Method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction. To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Tips:

1. State the Major Findings of the Study;
2. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why the Findings Are Important;
3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature, clearly stating why they are acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic;
4. Relate the Findings to Those of Similar Studies;
5. Consider Alternative Explanations of the Findings;
6. Implications of the study;
7. Acknowledge the Study's Limitations,

It is easy to inflate the interpretation of the results. Be careful that your interpretation of the results does not go beyond what is supported by the data. The data are the data: nothing more, nothing less. Please avoid and makeover interpretation of the results, unwarranted speculation, inflating the importance of the findings, tangential issues or over-emphasize the impact of your research.

Work with Graphic:
Figures and tables are the most effective way to present results. Captions should be able to stand alone, such that the figures and tables are understandable without the need to read the entire manuscript. Besides that, the data represented should be easy to interpret.
Tips:

1. The graphic should be simple, but informative;
2. The use of color is encouraged;
3. The graphic should uphold the standards of a scholarly, professional publication;
4. The graphic must be entirely original, unpublished artwork created by one of the co-authors;
5. The graphic should not include a photograph, drawing, or caricature of any person, living or deceased;
6. Do not include postage stamps or currency from any country, or trademarked items (company logos, images, and products), and;
7. Avoid choosing a graphic that already appears within the text of the manuscript.

To see the samples of table and figure, please download the template of Jurnal Iqra' : Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan. Last, please avoid making a subsection in Results and Discussion.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questions unanswered.
Tips:

1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and stick to the point;
2. Explain why your study is important to the reader. You should instill in the reader a sense of relevance;
3. Prove to the reader, and the scientific community, that your findings are worthy of note. This means setting your paper in the context of previous work. The implications of your findings should be discussed within a realistic framework, and;

For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, a two or three paragraph conclusion may be required. The another of important things about this section is (1) do not rewrite the abstract; (2) statements with "investigated" or "studied" are not conclusions; (3) do not introduce new arguments,

evidence, new ideas, or information unrelated to the topic; (4)do not include evidence (quotations, statistics, etc.) that should be in the body of the paper.

REFERENCES

All citations in the text must be in the reference list and vice-versa. The references should only include articles that are published or accepted. Datasets that have been deposited to an online repository should be included in the reference list, include the version and unique identifier when available. Personal communications should be documented by a letter of permission. In-text citations should be called according to the surname of the first author, followed by the year. For works by 2 authors include both surnames, followed by the year. For works by more than 2 authors include only the surname of the first author, followed by et al., followed by the year. For assistance please use management reference (Mendeley or Zotero) and utilize the format of American Psychological Association 6th Edition. If possible, please provide the retrieved link for each reference.

Article in a print journal:

Umar, U., Hendra, H., & Yusoof, M. H. B. (2019). Building Children's Character: Ethnographic Studuy of Maja Labo Dahu Culture at Bima Community. *Jurnal Iqra": Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan, 4*(2), 182-201.

Article in an online journal:

Umar, U., Hendra, H., & Yusoof, M. H. B. (2019). Building Children's Character: Ethnographic Studuy of Maja Labo Dahu Culture at Bima Community. *Jurnal Iqra": Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan, 4*(2), 182-201. https://doi.org/10.25217/ji.v4i2.582

Article or chapter in a book:

Hambleton, R. K. (2005). Issues, designs and technical guidelines for adapting tests into multiple languages and cultures. In Adapting educational and psychological tests for cross-cultural assessment (pp. 3-38). Mahwah, NJ, US: Erlbaum.

Book:

Baron, R. A. (1977). Human Aggression. Boston, MA: Springer US.

Theses and Dissertations:

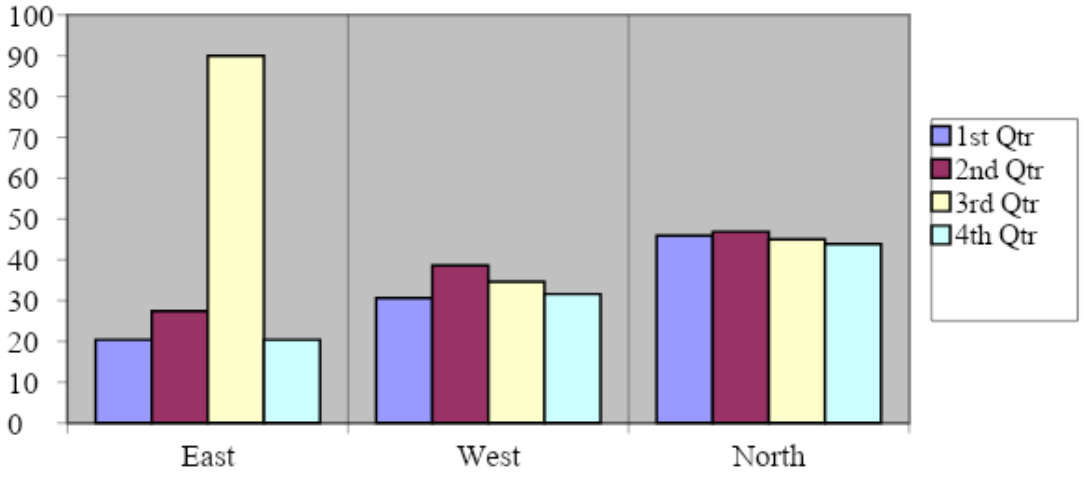
Maba, A. P. (2017). Peran Kesendirian dan Kecemasan Sosial terhadap Keinginan untuk Konseling Siswa (Skripsi). Institut Agama Islam Ma'arif NU Metro Lampung, Lampung.

Look this example below:

Table No. Title of Table

Measurement		**Experiment (N=xx)**	**Control (N=xx)**
Pretest	M	xx	xx
	SD	xx	xx
Posttest	M	xx	xx
	SD	xx	xx
t^1		xx	xx
p^1		xx (<0,05)	xx (<0,05)

Figure No. Title of Figure



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